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St. James's, January 27.

THE following Addreſs from the Royal Burgh of *Perth*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Duplin*, being introduced by the Lord High Treaſurer.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Ancient Inhabitants and Chief Burghers of the Royal Burgh of *Perth*, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

HAD our humble Acknowledgments been as early as the Senſe we had of your tender regard for the Welfare of your People, this had been the firſt Addreſs to your Majeſty, and did we not ſpeak from the ſincerity of our Hearts, we might be juſtly look'd on, to our Shame, as degenerate from the ſteddy Loyalty which eminently diſtinguiſh'd our Predeceſſors.

It is with all Submiſſion we beg leave to inform your Majeſty, that ever ſince Almighty God, who alone can diſpoſe of Kingdoms, put the Reins of Government into the Hands of your Royal Anceſtors, the ancient Inhabitants of this City, have ſhewn a conſtant Loyalty, and firm Adherence to the Royal Line, now in the Ancient and Illuſtrious Family of STUART, from whoſe Bounty and Indulgence we enjoy a great many valuable Priviledges; and as a Mark of the Confidence repoſed in them for their Fidelity to the Church and State, they were frequently honoured with the benefit of the Royal Reſidence. And for an Inſtance of the Loyalty of our Forefathers, they held Majeſty ſo Sacred among them, that the Execrable Murderers of King *James* the Firſt of *Scotland*, were purſu'd by them, and put to Death with exquiſite Tortures, tho' not ſuitable to the Horror of their Villainy.

They gave alſo many unconteſted Proofs, that their differing from the Sovereign, in matters of Religion, gave them not the leaſt Allowance for ſtretching forth their Hand againſt the Lord's Anointed.

It is from the Example of the *Holy Jeſus*, when he rebuk'd St. *Peter* for drawing his Sword, tho' in the moſt vindicable Quarrel can be imagin'd, and the juſt Imitation of our Predeceſſors we have learn'd, and thro' the Grace of God, we'll ever retain the true and ſolid Principle of Paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance, without which the Peace of any Government is certainly precarious.

No wonder then if Men of our unſhaken Loyalty, behold with Joy, and with Gratitude acknowledge your Majeſty's moſt excellent Judgment and Prudence in the Choice of your Miniſtry, whoſe Reſolution, Candor and Experience is a Terror to thoſe Helliſh Emiſſaries, whoſe Spirits can never be at reſt, but with the downfall of the Crown and Mitre.

The bleſſed Effects of your Government, are not only ſhed Abroad thro' your own Dominions, but all *Europe* muſt quickly taſte the happy Fruits of your Influence. The Ballance of Power eſtabliſh'd, Religion flouriſhing, and Trade encreaſing, are Bleſſings ſcarcely to be enjoy'd with Satisfaction, but when contending Nations are reduced to Peace and Concord; this your Majeſty's wonderful Conduct, by the Grace of God, is like to finiſh to your own immortal Glory, and the great Honour and Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Nation.

Madam,

The World is convinced how neceſſary your Majeſty's Preſervation is for the Benefit Mankind. We muſt therefore implore the God of Heaven to continue you long for a Bleſſing to theſe Nations; and when you have effected the great and glorious Things for which the Almighty hath appointed you to govern, and fixed Church and Monarchy ſo as the Gates of Hell ſhall not prevail againſt them, may your Royal Diadem peaceably fall upon their Head, who by the Laws of God and the Nation have Right to inherit it. This is the humble Prayer and earneſt Wiſh of, Madam, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects and moſt humble Servants.

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty received very graciouſly.

Liſbon, January 27. N. S. His Majeſty having been for ſome time a little indiſpoſed, was adviſed by his Phyſicians to remove to Salvaterra for the benefit of the Air. On the 23d Inſtant Sir Nicholas Trevanian ſet ſail from hence for the Streights Mouth, as the Lord Forbes likewiſe did for the Iſland of Minorca, with the *Britiſh* Men of War under their Command. Yeſterday the Dutch Fleet came in here from Holland.

Hanover, Jan. 27. N. S. The Secretary of Monſieur Fabrice, Envoy from his Electoral Highneſs to the Czar, arrived here ſome Days ago with an Account, that his Majeſty is reſolved to leave the Confederate Army in Holſtein, in order to go to ſome other Place, where his Preſence is thought more neceſſary, and that he intends to paſs by this Town for fear of falling into the Hands of ſome Parties of the Garriſons of Wiſmar or Stetin. He was immediately ſent back with Orders for Monſieur Fabrice to aſſure the Czar that he ſhall be very well received, and a Guard is ordered to be in readineſs to attend him from Harbourg hither, but the time of his arrival is ſtill uncertain. We are aſſured that the reaſon of his going from the Army is, the advantageous manner in which the Swedes are poſted, that renders it impoſſible to attack them, and having Jutland behind them, they will be able to draw Subſiſtance from thence for a long time. It is judg'd from this, that the Czar's deſign is to hinder them from joining their King, who is preparing to enter Poland. It is ſaid the Confederate Forces will be commanded by Prince Menzikoff in his Abſence. The King of Denmark continues ſtill at Frederia near Kolding, without being able to ſave his Country from the Devaſtations of both Armies. The Princeſs of Muſcovy is returned with a ſmall Attendance from Elbing, to Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttel, her Father, at Brunſwick.

Bruſſels, January 30. N. S. The States of Brabant have directed Count Maldeghem, and the Burgermaſter of Louvain, two of the Deputies ſent ſome time ago into Holland, to return hither. We are aſſured from Mechlin, that the Daniſh Troops which were in Her Majeſty's Pay, have received Orders from the King their Maſter to return into his Dominions; and that they are now making Preparations for their March that way, notwithſtanding that the States-General, by their Miniſter at Copenhagen, have ſollicited very preſſingly for their continuance in theſe Parts. It is ſaid the Duke of Wirtemberg, their General in Chief, is likewiſe to return into Denmark. A few Days ago ſix Squadrons of thoſe Forces, which have their Winter Quarters in Dendermond, plunder'd the Market of that Place, which Diſorder they excuſe by their want of Pay.

Utrecht, January 31. N. S. Some Days ago the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies made a Repreſentation to thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty, relating to the Intereſts of the Proteſtants in the Empire and the Hereditary Countries. Soon after Count Sinzendorf ſignified, that he was ready to return them an Anſwer on the part of the Emperor his Maſter. Whereupon a Meeting was held for that purpoſe on the 25th, and the Count aſſured them that the Emperor did not intend to oppoſe the Abolition of the Clauſe added to the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Ryſwick, which had been Remonſtrated againſt, but that he will acquieſce in the Relief that ſhall be procured for the Proteſtants in a general Treaty of Peace. The next Day an Expreſs came to the Miniſters of the States-General, with a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to their Maſters, whereupon they deſired a Conference with Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, which was held accordingly at the Lord Privy Seal's Houſe, and laſted ſeveral Hours. On the 29th in the Morning the ſame Miniſters ſent to acquaint their Lordſhips, that having received ſome Diſpatches of great Importance, they deſired a Meeting with them, which was immediately granted. In the Evening they met again, and were together till three in the Morning, when Mr. Harriſon, Secretary to the Embaſſy, was ſent by their Lordſhips to London with a new Treaty for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of Great Britain, and ſettling a Barrier for the States-General in the Netherlands. Yeſterday the Miniſters of the Allies met in the Town-houſe, as uſual, and afterwards thoſe of the Emperor and France had their firſt Conference at the Lord Privy Seal's Houſe, upon the Subject of evacuating Catalonia, and ſettling a Neutrality on the ſide of Italy. This Morning the Plenipotentiaries of the States were with thoſe of Her Majeſty, and acquainted them that they had been Yeſterday at Mareſchal d'Uxelles's Houſe, where they made the Declaration demanded of them by the French, as a Satisfaction for the Misbehaviour of Count Rechteren to Monſieur Meſnager; after which the Mareſchal treated them at Dinner: So that this Diſpute, which had ſo long interrupted the general Meetings, is now happily ended.

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